

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

VOL. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

NO. 26.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

Judge Thomas, of the United States District Court, dismissed the suit brought by John D. Crimmins, a holder of preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to restrain the directors and voting stockholders of the road from paying a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock of the company until a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock has first been paid. The dismissal was the result of an agreement between attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant.

J. Pierpont Morgan announced in New York the names of those who would be directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

General Daniel Butterfield, the distinguished veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Cold Springs, N. Y.

Lewis Price and Jacob Houck were burned to death by an electric current from a wire in Winchester.

Luther R. D. Spitzer, of Baltimore, and Miss Helen Carroll, of York, Pa., were married at York.

August M. Chendlin, aged 75, was killed at St. Paul by the wheels of a fire engine.

Dr. Samuel Caley, a homeopathic physician, died at Mount Holly, N. J., aged 60.

The wife of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, died at Ashland, Va.

James M. Galligan, an old baseball player, killed himself in New York.

John M. Ford, a well-known hotel proprietor, died at Dover, Del., aged 71.

Mr. Charles Nash, formerly of Milwaukee, died at Warrenton, Va.

Three boys were drowned in a bathing pond at Gloversville, N. Y.

There is a growing suspicion in Philadelphia that, after all, the franchises so freely secured by the politicians for street railways have or will be turned over to the Traction Company, which will give it supreme control of all streets for railways in that city.

Rain fell in parts of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Arkansas. Cotton is still suffering, however, in Texas. It was hot in many parts of the West and some damage by lightning was reported.

W. J. Braun, of Rochester, N. Y., confessed that he was a forger and received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary.

It was very hot in New England, even in Maine. People were prostrated and some factories were forced to close.

At Vinton, Ohio, a pay train and a freight collided, and Fireman S. L. Secia was killed. Three men were wounded.

P. D. Cunningham, an engineer of Nashville, was drowned in the Rio Grande river, near Eagle Pass, Texas.

The wife of ex-State Senator Wm. A. Little, of Fredericksburg, Va., has secured a divorce from him.

The Standard Table Oilcloth Company was organized at New York with a capital of \$100,000.

The body of Leo Bodish, of Williamsport, Pa., was found near Marysville. Murder is suspected.

Frank Wennerholm was put to death by electricity at Auburn prison, New York.

San Francisco has accepted Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$750,000 for a library building.

Louis Thomas, a negro, was lynched near Girard, La., for stealing a bottle of pop.

Foreign.

The Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland ran from New York to Plymouth in 5 days 11 hours and 5 minutes.

A slight improvement is reported in Count Tolstoi's condition, which is, however, regarded as very grave.

Miss Elliott Page, the American actress, war married in London to E. H. Tufnell, of St. John, N. B.

Floods have done much damage in Japan. At Yashu 60 men were drowned by the flooding of a coal mine.

A military balloon exploded near Schlusseeberg, Russia, and one person was killed and 20 wounded.

There has been much disorder in Peking since the policing of the city was restored to the Chinese.

The Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic Expedition sailed from Tromsø, Norway, for the north.

Australians are disturbed about the competition of American shoes in their markets.

The De Schested ministry in Denmark has resigned.

The wife of Count Olzewsky, a Pole, caused a sensation in Paris by firing a pistol in the air close to the carriage of M. Baudin, minister of public works, who was driving to the Elysee Palace.

She thought the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, against whom she and her husband had a grievance, was in the carriage.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, in an address to the Vigilance Committee at Cape Town, said that in the settlement of South Africa a period of military rule would be followed by crown colony government, and that federation must not be hurried.

M. Jules Guerin, sentenced by the French Senate to ten years' confinement in a fort for conspiracy, has, on account of ill health, had his sentence commuted to banishment.

The stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

LABOR AT WAR WITH THE STEEL TRUST.

Association Have Matters Well in Hand and Strike Now in Full Swing.

MANY THOUSAND MEN AFFECTED.

Failure of the Officials of the Companies and the Officers of the Amalgamated Association to Reach an Agreement After Many Conferences—Seventy-five Thousand Men Directly and Thousands More Indirectly Affected.

Fully half a million men, women and children are affected by the strikes now in progress. Over 10,000 skilled steelworkers and 74,000 or more men in all are idle as the result of the Amalgamated Association's strike, with indications that the number may reach 150,000 if the steel trust does not recognize the union labor.

The strike of the stationary firemen ties up nearly all the mines in the Wyoming Valley and throws 30,000 miners and other men out of work. Only about 900 of this number are firemen.

Then there is the strike of the Reading Railroad shophmen. The strikes of stationary firemen in Chicago and several other cities and other labor troubles by which many thousands of men are idle and their wives and children also affected by the struggle.

Steel Trust to Fight.

New York (Special).—From a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the sponsors for the United States Steel Corporation, a statement was obtained of the company's view of the present steel strike and the policy it entertains on the strike question.

The statement is absolutely authoritative. It is notable because it makes clear the unyielding attitude of the big corporation and the serious nature of the conflict with the Amalgamated Association.

"Things have reached a point," said this informant, "where it is absolutely necessary to make a settlement, once and for all. The fight will be pushed to the bitter end. The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies have taken a stand, and they will not renege one step from their position."

"The policy of the United States Steel Corporation toward its men has been liberal. Their demands have been granted when it was possible. But it is now absolutely out of the question to accede to their demands. The company simply cannot do it and succeed in business. Since that is the case we have decided to take issue with the labor union and the question will be fought to a finish."

"Should the men gain the point for which they are striving, and should they succeed in extending the system they aim to establish in the steel trade into other industries, it would upset the entire business condition of the country. With the knowledge of that fact, we are unable even to consider the idea of the concession they ask."

"We have broken off negotiations with the representatives of the Amalgamated Association because of their impossible request, and there is no occasion now for a further conference with them. Such a conference would be fruitless at present. Any advances with a view to ending the strike must come from the men, and they must be prepared to recall the demand of the right to dictate our policy in non-union mills. They know our position and we shall stick to it."

"Will the United States Steel Corporation interest itself as a company in the strike?" was asked.

"My impression is that the officers of the subsidiary corporations will be allowed to handle details without interference," was the answer. "Later on our company's officials may take an active part."

An Angora Goat Stock Farm.

Baltimore (Special).—Secretary Ba denhoop, of the State Bureau of Immigration, announced that the National Angora Goat and Cattle Company has completed a deal whereby it secured 1750 acres of land in Charles and Prince George counties and in which it will establish an angora stock farm. The company was organized in New Jersey with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are James Sharp, president; George F. Thompson, secretary; and Horace A. Field, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Field has gone abroad to buy 4000 of the finest angora goats to be shipped to Maryland.

New Wood Preservative.

Washington (Special).—The State Department has received from Commercial Agent Johnson, of Stanbridge, a report on the discovery of a wood preservative. He says: "The sap is removed from timber and at the same time it is impregnated with chemicals to render the wood either fireproof or impervious to attacks of insects or to decay in salt or other waters. Beech wood can be made suitable for railway sleepers or for boat and shoe lasts. It is necessary the impregnating plant can be used at the felling ground. The cost of impregnating is about 2 cents per cubic foot."

BULLET HIT WRONG MAN.

And Germany Demands an Indemnity From Uncle Sam.

Washington (Special).—The last mail from the East brought a detailed newspaper account of the shooting affray at Peking which has resulted in a German claim against the United States. The account, which appears in a Japanese newspaper, states that an American sentry had been posted at the western extremity of Legation street, close to where the new American legation is building. That portion of Legation street was being newly macadamized and rolled. A barricade had been put up and Major Robertson had posted a sentry on the spot to warn persons not to ride over the newly made road, pedestrians only being allowed to traverse it. A German officer came riding along, knocked down both the sentry and the barricade, and galloped across the forbidden route. The sentry scrambled to his feet and sent a shot after the officer, but missed, and the bullet lodged in the leg of a German sentry standing on duty half way down the street. The newspaper says that the American was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined a month's pay, "presumably for hitting the wrong man."

It is now apparent from mail reports which have just reached the State Department from China that it was solely through the moderation and humanity exercised by the United States representatives at Peking by the President's direction in the early negotiations for a settlement of the Boxer trouble that a number of innocent lives were not sacrificed. These reports show that a more sober and painstaking inquiry has developed the fact that some of the Chinese officials supposed to have been connected with the Boxer outrages, whose capital punishment was demanded by the foreign ministers, have been made against them. In many other cases proof has been adduced that the offenses with which the Chinese officials were charged were not nearly so grave as was supposed at first by the foreign representatives in Peking.

ROSEBERY TO THE LIBERALS.

Declares That the Party's Attitude "Spells Impotence."

London (By Cable).—Lord Rosebery has issued a manifesto on the divisions in the Liberal party. It is contained in a letter to the City Liberal Club, which had invited him to deliver an address.

He disclaims any desire to re-enter politics, but speaks out "under the remarkable charter" agreed upon by Liberal members of the House of Commons of "heartly and undisputed allegiance to the leader and complete liberty of action to dissent with regard to one vital question before the country."

The Liberal party can become a power, he continues, only when it shall have made up its mind on the "imperial questions which are at this moment embodied in the war."

After asserting that "the whole empire has rallied to the war," he discusses the attitude of the Liberal party. "What is the attitude of the Liberal party?" he asked. "Neutrality and an open mind? Now, I contend that this is an impossible attitude and spells impotence. No party can exist on such conditions." He declares that the difference would not cease to operate when the war is over, because "statesmen who dissociate themselves from the nation in a great national question, such as the war, in which we all strive to suffer together, dissociate themselves for much longer than they think."

He considers that the severance is a "sincere, fundamental and incurable antagonism of principle with regard to the empire at large and our consequent policy." As there is this "honest and irreconcilable difference of opinion on questions of the first importance," he can see no favorable issue.

Rosebery concludes with a gloomy touch. "It is a matter of sorrow and anxiety," he says, "to see a weak government faced by a weaker opposition at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition which needs all the vigilance, power and ability at our command."

He believes that Great Britain is at a crisis which may have unlimited effects upon its future.

FAIRFAX INN BURNED.

The Famous Colonial Structure at Berkeley Springs Destroyed.

Berkeley Springs, W. Va. (Special).—Fairfax Inn, which, since the burning of the Berkeley Springs Hotel three years ago, was the only large hotel left at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., was destroyed by fire which originated in the laundry.

The building was erected in 1795, and was a well-preserved relic of colonial architecture. It was a long frame structure two and three stories high, with wide porticos, directly facing the historic grove laid out by George Washington.

Many guests had narrow escapes and some had to hurry through windows, leaving their belongings behind, so rapidly did the flames consume the frame building. There were 72 guests, some of whom were taking siestas, and it was hard for a time to make them realize their danger.

Mrs. Blumenthal of Richmond, Va., lost clothes and jewelry to the value of \$1,000. She was the heaviest loser. The hotel was valued at \$30,000, with \$10,000 insurance. Daniel Cornelius was proprietor.

CANAL TREATY TO SUIT THE SENATE.

An Interview in London With Lord Pauncefote.

PAY'S HIGH EULOGY TO AMERICANS.

The British Ambassador to the United States Having Conferences With the Marquis of Lansdowne With Reference to a Half Dozen Pending Treaties—The Joint Commission Has Been Productive of Much Good.

London (By Cable).—Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, made the following statement: "I am having conferences with the Marquis of Lansdowne not only about a Nicaragua, but also with regard to half a dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements."

When asked if he thought there was any possibility of arriving at an agreement regarding the Nicaragua canal before Congress reconvenes, he replied: "Yes, I sincerely hope so. We are now in the middle of the negotiations, which, although they have not yet reached any tangible result, show good promise. Naturally I may not disclose the details, but I may say that when I return to the United States at the end of October I hope to take with me a Nicaragua treaty that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British Cabinet."

"It goes without saying that the President has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the Senate and of the Secretary of State. There is no use wasting time over treaties which the Senate is likely to refuse. I really believe the differences of opinion between the two nations are capable of settlement in an agreement satisfactory to both. If I could finish my duties in the United States by accomplishing this, I should indeed feel gratified. But the only way this can be attained is step by step, with proposition followed by counter-proposition, and eventually a happy medium. It is slow, but I hope it is sure. If I thought anything could be done before October I would return prior to that date, but I don't believe that anything would be gained."

At this point Lord Pauncefote paid a warm tribute to Americans.

"They are the most genial people on the face of the earth," he declared. "At the first grip of the hand they take you to their hearts. So long as you do not try to deal in an underhand way, and so long as you do not assume superior airs, they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

Six Bathers Drowned.

Savannah, Ga. (Special).—The Hebrew Gamaliel Hasid held its annual picnic at Dauluskie Beach. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a number of the picnickers went into the ocean for a surf bath. A strong southeast wind was blowing and the tide was at flood. Fifty yards off shore is a shoal and between the shoal and shore is a sluice. The party was bathing on the shoal, but finding the tide getting rather high the bathers concluded to go nearer shore. Almost at once they found themselves in the sluice over their heads with mountainous waves pounding and a sweeping current running. Out of 12 who started across 6 were drowned.

Thousands Seeking Farms.

Wichita, Kan. (Special).—Ten thousand persons flocked to registration booths at El Reno and Lawton, Okla., Wednesday, to place their names in the great wheel which deals out 13,000 farms in the opened reservation on August 6. Ten thousand registered Tuesday, and Commissioner Richards looks for 100,000 of them to register in the next few days. Many will register next week. Several women fainted in line at Lawton. There were several free-for-all fights among the applicants.

Mail Carrier's Record.

Tamaqua, (Special).—Jacob Hartman, aged 62 years, celebrated the 31st anniversary of his service as mail carrier for the Reading Company between the railway station and the postoffice. During his service he has been off duty but eleven days, four days of the time being due to sickness. Mr. Hartman makes 17 trips daily, and in the 31 years has traveled 45,000 miles in the discharge of his duty.

Negro Hanged by Mob of Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—A mob of negroes at Courtland hanged Alex Herman, negro, who was charged with killing Sallie Swoope. When the officers took Herman to the train on the way to Tusculum to be placed in jail for safe keeping, the negroes held the train, took the prisoner off and hanged him, after riddling his body with bullets. Herman made a confession.

Three Boys Drowned.

Gloversville, N. Y. (Special).—Harry Gehrmann, Calvin Mills and Fred Vines, aged about 16 years, were drowned in a bathing pond here. The boys were members of prominent families. Their bodies were recovered.

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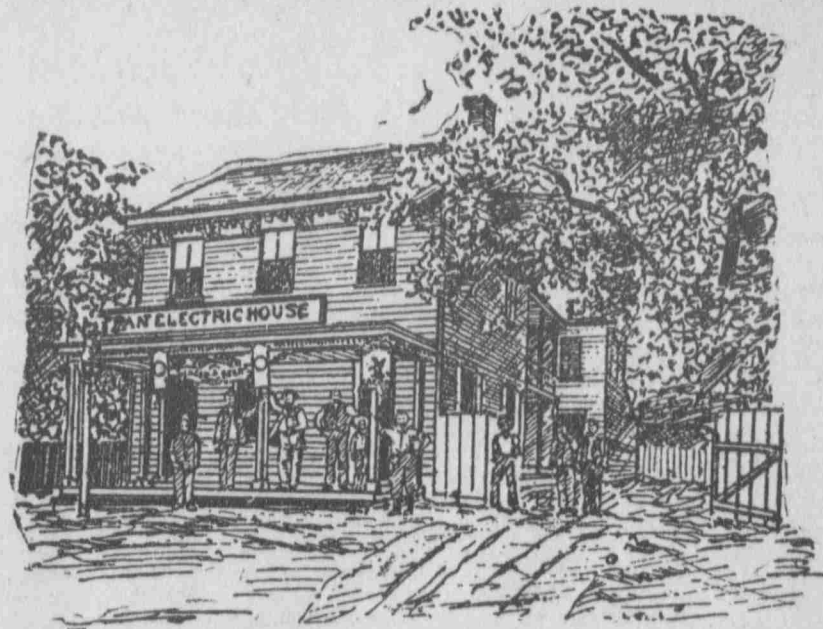
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Desperate Struggle in Courtroom.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio (Special).—During the progress of the Johnson murder trial here Willis Miller, the defendant, attacked Guard Grundtisch, of the county jail, who had just given testimony, which Miller characterized as perjury. A brother and sister of Miller joined in the attack on Grundtisch and a desperate struggle ensued. A general fight followed and the courtroom was turned into a bedlam. A number of women fainted and others screamed in terror. When they tried to leave the room they were trampled on by the excited mob.

Dynamite Checks a Fire.

Enid, O. T. (Special).—Four blocks of business houses on the public square were destroyed in less than three hours by a fire. The water supply was inadequate and it was necessary to blow up buildings with dynamite to check the flames. Owing to the continued drought everything burned rapidly. The total loss is estimated at more than \$100,000.

Pat Crowe in Africa.

St. Joseph, Mo. (Special).—State Senator A. W. Brewster received a draft for \$250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa, to pay an attorney fee Crowe had been owing a number of years. Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnapping in Omaha of a young son of Edward Cudahy, the packer, who paid a ransom of \$25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. The charge was finally dismissed, as the case was not a strong one.

The First on Record.

Boston (Special).—A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Stephen M. Marshall, secretary of the Tenth Congressional Republican District Committee of 1898. The debts of the committee are shown to amount to about \$800. This is the first time since the establishment of the new bankruptcy law that a campaign committee's debts have found their way into a bankruptcy court.